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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.89.

March 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 88 70

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 93 73

7896 日八初月二

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

三拜禮 號十二月三英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA.

Fears that it Will Reach Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, March 20.
Plague has broken out at Nanking. Twenty-three people have died in two days. The closing of the city is suggested. It is feared that the disease will reach Shanghai.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AIR RAIDS.

When Germany Will Cease Bombing Paris.

London, March 18.
The Supreme Commander of the German Air Forces, interviewed by the *Colonia Gazette*, states that the raids on Paris will cease when the attacks on German open towns cease. He admits that the raids on Germany have inflicted heavy losses and says: "We are waiting to see whether France will take our severe penalties to heart."

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

Comment by Entente Statesmen.

London, March 19.
The Press Bureau says that the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Entente, assembled in London, feel bound to take note of the political crimes under the name of German peace which have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed, and, forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion a democratic peace, which it failed to obtain by war. The armistices had not expired when the Germans, contrary to their pledged word, transferred troops *en masse* to the West. Russia was so weak that she could not protest against this flagrant violation of Germany's pledged word. When the German peace is translated into action, it is found to involve invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence. The organisation of Russian lands for Germany's profit is a proceeding not differing from annexation because the word is carefully avoided. Meanwhile, the Russians, who have made military operations impossible, have found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives have been compelled to proclaim that while they refused to read the Treaty they had no choice but to sign it. They signed it not knowing whether it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life is reduced by it to a shadow.

GERMANY HAMPERING NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

London, March 18.
A Berlin official message states: "Owing to the conduct of British naval forces in the barred zone declared round the German Bight by England, we are forced to take measures which will make navigation in this region most dangerous for neutral shipping." The message disclaims responsibility in the matter except where the directions of the German Admiralty are followed.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR OUR ENEMIES.

London, March 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the high hopes of the Central Powers regarding food supplies from Ukraine are apparently doomed to disappointment. The *Germania* says the agriculturists in Ukraine are faced with ruin, and that complete anarchy prevails. The villages are sowing crops in a faulty manner and all corn stocks are hidden so that the large towns in Ukraine are threatened with a scarcity. The *Germania* hopes that the situation will improve when the troops penetrate East Ukraine.

SPIES DEPORTED FROM AMERICA.

London, March 19.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that two men and two women, supposed to be French, have been deported. They lived in fashionable localities and were amply supplied with funds. It is alleged that they carried on a code correspondence with Count Bernstorff.

TURKEY AND THE CAUCASUS.

London, March 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army has accepted a proposal by the Caucasus Government to commence negotiations for a separate peace.

REICHSTAG SITS ALL DAY.

London, March 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, *Vorwaerts* states that a sitting of the Reichstag lasting all day discussed Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum, cable recently.

IMPORTANT ALLIED CONFERENCES.

London, March 18.
The Press Bureau announces that meetings of the Supreme War Council and important political conferences were held at Downing Street from Thursday to Saturday last. The Premiers of France and Italy attended.

MORE CONCRETE SHIPS.

London, March 18.
The *Times* Washington correspondent says it is officially announced that the first big concrete ship of eight thousand tons was launched on the Pacific Coast with complete success. She was launched six weeks after the concrete was first poured into the form. Arrangements are being made to build fifty-four more concrete vessels. The advantages claimed for such ships are that their construction does not interfere with the building of steel vessels, that concrete ships can be launched within ninety days after the work starts and that the cost of the plant is only one-twentieth of the cost of a steel shipyard of equal capacity.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS.

Holland Agrees on Certain Conditions.

London, March 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Second Chamber, stated that Germany having declared that it was impossible to furnish Holland with a hundred thousand tons of grain within two months, the Government would agree to the Allies taking over Dutch shipping if Holland could rely on getting a hundred thousand tons of goods and certain other commodities from America, in accordance with the recent agreement drawn up in London, and also if bunker coal for the transport of goods to Holland were furnished to certain Dutch ships; also if the Allies guarantee that the ships shall not transport troops or war material, shall not be armed and the crews shall be perfectly free to attend to navigation; also if destroyed ships were replaced immediately after the war. The Government could not go further than that.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

A Possibly Serious Outlook.

London, March 17.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, in the House of Representatives the War Minister stated that there were 94,000 German prisoners in Siberia east of Baikal and 60,000 west of Baikal. They were uncontrolled and trying their utmost to get armed. A thousand Russian moderates under Colonel Semionoff were opposing the Maximalists east of Baikal. The Entente might support Colonel Semionoff, but his force at present was weak. There were also some moderates at Vladivostok and Blagoveshchenik. The Maximalists' power was growing and they were getting a supply of arms and ammunition. Should the German prisoners be organised to support the Maximalists, a serious situation would be created.

THE MARCONI CASE.

Crown Admits Breach of Contract.

London, March 18.
In the Marconi case, the Attorney General admitted a breach of contract by the Crown, and said the Postmaster General would give a declaration to this effect. The petitioners were entitled to damages on the basis of six stations.

RUSSIA'S REPUDIATIONS.

A Protest by the Powers.

London, March 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that an informal declaration signed by the representatives in Petrograd of all the foreign Powers had been forwarded to the Commissary of Foreign Affairs stating that they considered the decrees regarding the repudiation of the Russian State Debt, the confiscation of property and similar measures, as being without force, and they reserved the right of claiming damages from the Government for all losses to their nationals. So far as Mr. Balfour was aware, no reply had been received.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

Five Hundred People Massacred.

London, March 19.
Petrograd newspapers report that five hundred people were massacred in a single night at the small town of Gharokov. Sailors murdered the inhabitants of two streets in Sevastopol and threw the bodies into the river.

Other Items.

London, March 19.
Austro-German forces have occupied important points in the direction of Kursk and Kharkoff, the latter being hastily evacuated. Retreating Russians attempted to set fire to Odessa, but the Germans prevented them.

The Odessa and Nicolaiev banks have been resumed under German control.

A telegram from Bostoff states that 3,000 well-armed Austro-German war prisoners have completely gained possession of the town.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Suggested Placing of German Officers Aboard.

London, March 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt suggested that German officers of superior rank should be placed on all British hospital ships and also on unarmoured merchantmen.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the subject had been carefully considered by naval and military authorities, but that the action proposed would not be taken. He could not patently state the reasons for the decision.

COMBING-OUT MINERS.

Two Opposite Decisions.

London, March 18.
The previous figures in the South Wales miners' ballot were incomplete. The final result shows 59,258 for and 60,379 against the Government's combing-out proposals.

The Durham miners have voted in favour of the combing-out proposals by 33,578 to 27,178.

RUMANIAN AFFAIRS.

London, March 18.
An unconfirmed report says that the King of Rumania has gone to Switzerland.

A Sofia telegram says that M. Averescu resigned owing to an attempt to assassinate him.

ALLIED COUNCIL'S POWERS.

London, March 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the operations in the Eastern War theatre came under the control of the Allied Council at Versailles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FINE WORK IN THE WEST.

German Communications Badly Smashed.

London, March 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—The centre of activity has now shifted to the Meuse. The big French raids mentioned in yesterday's communique were directed against sectors where the enemy had completed all preparations for attack. The result of the raids is that the communications are so thoroughly smashed that it will be many weeks before the enemy can attack from these places. The French advanced a hundred yards at a time, in accordance with the gunners' time-table. One of the main objects was the destruction of *mineur* batteries. This was effected partly by artillery and partly by blowing up with hand grenades. Some fifty of these powerful weapons were thus demolished before the French returned.

Enemy Aerial Losses.

London, March 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—There has been increased air activity. We dropped ten and a half tons of bombs on railway sidings at Somain and on billets at all parts of the front, as well as on three aerodromes. We brought down three enemy machines in a fierce encounter over an aerodrome. During the day we brought down eighteen and drove down eight. Four of ours are missing.

Our night fliers dropped five tons of bombs on two aerodromes and a dump north-east of St. Quentin and on billets at Donai and Menin. All our machines returned.

Enemy Raids.

London, March 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided two posts to the east of Poelospalle. Four of our men are missing. Hostile artillery is active on the Bapaume-Cambrai road and in the forward and back areas at Armentieres and Ypres.

Germans Bribed to Carry Out Raids.

London, March 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Our airmen continue their brilliant work. The meaning of aerial dominance in relation to artillery effectiveness is well demonstrated by the following figures:—In twenty-two counter-battery shots, in which 4,400 rounds were fired, the Germans damaged four of our guns, two gun-pits and a dug-out. They caused eight casualties and destroyed a small amount of field ammunition. In a corresponding period we carried out ninety-five counter-battery shoots and hit 55 gun-pits, of which ten were apparently destroyed. We caused sixty-four explosions and sixteen fires. The damage done to guns and the casualties caused are only conjecturable from these figures.

The reluctance of the German soldiers to undertake raids is shown by statements of prisoners taken in an unsuccessful raid south of the Ypres-Commines Canal on the night of March 13, that liberal inducements were offered the raiders in the shape of promotion and leave or money, the average reward for capturing a machine-gun being seventy-five marks. The prisoners attribute the failure of the raid to our sturdy resistance and the lack of surprise, owing to most of their non-commissioned officers being drunk, having been heavily doped with brandy. Whereas our men volunteered eagerly for the raids as fine adventures, the Germans apparently must be bribed and dragooned.

The French Front.

London, March 18.
A French communique states:—An enemy *coup de main* to the north of Javincourt and another to the south-east of Corbeny were repulsed with appreciable enemy losses, after lively fighting. There is lively reciprocal artillery fire especially in the Samogreux and Bervaux districts and between Bares and Badonviller in Lorraine.

The Belgians Attacked.

London, March 19.
A Belgian communique states:—Following recent activity, the enemy attacked in the region of Nieuport, Dixmude and Merckem in considerable force with *stossgruppen*. The enemy gained a footing in some advanced elements near Nieuport, from which he was partially driven out. After a violent bombardment, the enemy penetrated advanced posts in the direction of Dixmude and, by the use of *flammenwerfer*, into part of a trench on the west bank of the Yser. Counter-attacks entirely restored the positions. An enemy attack in the direction of Merckem was repulsed by our bar rage. The artillery struggle is very lively along the whole front.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

Washington, March 19.
The War Secretary's weekly review says: While hostile preparations for an offensive in the West are not slackening it is becoming more evident that the enemy will adopt the offensive only if compelled by the exigencies of the general strategic situation. While fresh German divisions are reported to be arriving in the West it is important to note that the density of the enemy forces has nearly reached a point beyond which it will be impracticable to go owing to the chances of congestion of the lines of communication preventing the essential flexibility for manoeuvre. The American detachment is entrenched near the Swiss border where enemy bombardments are frequent. The arrival of fresh enemy units and material from Germany east and west of Lake Garda indicates hostile operations having Verona and Brescia as their objectives.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful raid southward of Acherville. There is hostile artillery firing southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road in the neighbourhood of Lens, being most active between Warneton and Zonnebeke.

GOOD AERIAL WORK.

London, March 18.
The Admiralty reports that during offensive patrols from Dunkirk our aeroplanes destroyed five machines and shot down five from Thursday to Sunday. All of our machines returned.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 18.
Silver is quoted at 43 1/2. There are small supplies and China is buying in America.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The Proposed Hongkong Celebrations.

It is now possible to give approximately the programme for St. George's Day (April 23). In the morning there will be street collections, sale of badges, and office-to-office collections. A "Tombola" Competition is to be held, full particulars of which will be published in these columns later.

It was intended in the afternoon to hold an International Fair and Bazaar, but, owing to the prevailing epidemic, this has had to be reluctantly abandoned for the sake of public health, the Committee having been advised by Medical Authorities that, on account of the epidemic, any plan involving great crowds thronging together is very undesirable. This is to be deplored, as the Committee had in preparation such an extensive, vast and attractive programme for the afternoon's entertainment as could not possibly have failed to be a great draw of people and money. Fate, however, decrees that it must be cancelled, and it is therefore sincerely hoped that the public, with that generosity for which Hongkong is justly noted, will the more liberally subscribe to that part of the Day's programme which can safely be held.

The play "Pinkie and The Fairies" has had to be abandoned, as it involved rehearsals by very many children whose health, of course, must be the first consideration. Another play will be staged at the Theatre Royal by adults.

There will therefore be "something doing" morning and evening, but, for health reasons, the afternoon programme—which was bound to have been a financial success—has had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, we feel we shall not appeal in vain to our readers for their full financial support of this most worthy cause—the raising of funds for War Charities.

The sale of tickets for the War Bonds Drawing proceeds space—upwards of 40,000 tickets have been distributed already, the bulk of which have been actually sold. There is, therefore, a very strong probability of the amount which the Committee set out to get, being obtained, to assist which, tickets have been sent very far afield. This will involve extra time for the returns to come back from distant places, and the Committee have therefore wisely decided to extend the date of drawing. The closing date for sale of tickets will be extended to 12th June. The date on which first instalment of interest will be paid will be similarly extended, and the final date for presentation of winning tickets will be extended to 23rd December. All this will be fully advertised to the public and those who have already purchased tickets will thereby know that dates stated thereon are so extended.

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TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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Chinese Murdered.

Harbin, March 11.—The Chin-
ese Consul-General at Vladivo-
stok has lodged a protest with
the Russian Zemsvo authorities
against the murder and robbery
of 14 Chinese traders
inside Chinese territory at a
village named Hsiao-chun-tai,
which lies opposite Haba-
rovsk. The crime was commit-
ted by some 10 armed Russians
and, according to a wounded
Chinese, the gang, who consisted
of well-known smugglers of
contraband, was led by a sailor.
These men pillaged the two
leading shops in the village
and took away cash and
goods of a total amount
of Rs. 300,000, after mur-
dering the unarmed inmates.
The Consul requests that as
details of the robbers are furnish-
ed the authorities they will take
steps to secure the arrest of the
criminals. He also asks what
further measures the authorities
intend to take in order to prevent
a repetition of the crime.—N. O.
Daily News.

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Chinese Proposal in Manila.

Lee Chai Ching, managing
editor of Man-Ho Po, has just
returned to Manila from China
where he has been for some time
attending to business interests,
and announces his intention of
opening a branch office in this
city of the Industrial and Com-
mercial Bank of Hongkong, of
which he is managing director
and principal stockholder. He
will make preliminary arrange-
ments to this end immediately.

Mr. Lee refuses to discuss the
political situation in China. He
is, however, a member of the
advisory council of the South
China military government, and
during the first revolution, he
experienced a good deal of active
service. He held the position of
lieutenant-colonel with Dr. Sun
Yat Sen's army. He proposes to
remain in Manila for several
months, visiting his associates in
connection with the Chinese
Nationalist league in the Philip-
pines, and the Man-Ho Po pre-
sents. The organization has a
membership of 15,000. Manila
Bulletin.

GENERAL NEWS.

For War Charities.

At the annual meeting of the
New Engineering and Shipbuilding
Works in Shanghai held re-
cently the sum of Tls. 15,000 was
voted to the Sailors' War
Orphan and the Officers' Families' funds.

Japanese Princes Going Abroad.

The Nichi Nichi reports that
three of the Imperial Princes will
go abroad for the purpose of
study. If it be considered that the
sees are safe for travel they may
leave before the end of the war.

The names of the three Princes
are given by the Nichi Nichi as
Prince Naruhiko Katsushikawa,
Prince Yasuhiko Asaka and Prince
Naruhiko Higashikuni.

Snow in Ashbur.

A "Pohow" correspondent
writes:—On February 26 7 the
long hoped for snow came, a good
steady thick covering which re-
mained for several days. People
suffered not a little but most
of them I think did so in the
cheerful hope of more bread
at harvest time. I have just re-
turned from Yangchow district,
where the poor people are in very
hard straits, whole families
having left home in search of a
little work or food. In many
other cases all have gone ex-
cept an aged woman left with al-
most the certain prospect of star-
vation. I was told that in one village
where last autumn were some fifteen
families, most of them of them
now are away, leaving only two
grown men in the entire village.

Arrest of Japanese Socialists.

Advices from Tokyo say that
Ougi Sakawa and three other
socialists in Tokyo were arrested
a few days ago for preventing a
policeman from arresting a
drunken man. They were pre-
sented on the 3rd. It appears
that Ougi attempted to help
a man named Tobari Benosaki
to get away from a bar
in the Yoshiwara Licensed
quarters where he had been be-
having violently on the night of
the 1st inst.; while his companions
endeavoured to frustrate a police-
man in the discharge of his duty.

Ougi, it may be remembered, is
the notorious socialist who was
stabbed by his discarded "weak-
heart" (Kamichika Ichki) at
Hayama not very many months
ago.

Chinese Murdered.

Harbin, March 11.—The Chin-
ese Consul-General at Vladivo-
stok has lodged a protest with
the Russian Zemsvo authorities
against the murder and robbery
of 14 Chinese traders
inside Chinese territory at a
village named Hsiao-chun-tai,
which lies opposite Haba-
rovsk. The crime was commit-
ted by some 10 armed Russians
and, according to a wounded
Chinese, the gang, who consisted
of well-known smugglers of
contraband, was led by a sailor.
These men pillaged the two
leading shops in the village
and took away cash and
goods of a total amount
of Rs. 300,000, after mur-
dering the unarmed inmates.
The Consul requests that as
details of the robbers are furnish-
ed the authorities they will take
steps to secure the arrest of the
criminals. He also asks what
further measures the authorities
intend to take in order to prevent
a repetition of the crime.—N. O.
Daily News.

Chinese Proposal in Manila.

Lee Chai Ching, managing
editor of Man-Ho Po, has just
returned to Manila from China
where he has been for some time
attending to business interests,
and announces his intention of
opening a branch office in this
city of the Industrial and Com-
mercial Bank of Hongkong, of
which he is managing director
and principal stockholder. He
will make preliminary arrange-
ments to this end immediately.

Mr. Lee refuses to discuss the
political situation in China. He
is, however, a member of the
advisory council of the South
China military government, and
during the first revolution, he
experienced a good deal of active
service. He held the position of
lieutenant-colonel with Dr. Sun
Yat Sen's army. He proposes to
remain in Manila for several
months, visiting his associates in
connection with the Chinese
Nationalist league in the Philip-
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GENERAL NEWS.

An Example to Hongkong.
The Shanghai S.P.C.A. report for February, 1918, records the fact that 140 convictions were obtained for cruelty to chickens, three convictions for cruelty to ponies and two convictions for cruelty to cats. Fines were imposed amounting in the aggregate to \$562.

Shanghai Man Killed.
News has been received of the death of M. Baoul Jarno, youngest son of M. and Mme. Jarno, which took place on March 2, at Marseilles, following a severe illness. The deceased left Shanghai in December, 1917, to act as an interpreter to a detachment of Chinese sent to Marseilles.

Fatal Explosion on a Steamer.
Recently an explosion occurred in the engine room of the s.s. Kenkin Maru (1,900 tons) a new boat, when she was off Shinsaike, Mako Gun, on her way from Osaka to Kobe. Three persons were killed outright, while eight others were seriously injured by boiling water and steam. The injured after receiving first aid treatment were taken to a hospital.

Japanese Ladies in U. S. Red Cross Work.

Mrs. Ariyoshi, wife of the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, and two other Japanese ladies, representing the Yokohama branch of the Ladies' Patriotic League of Japan, have presented 500 pieces of cloth and 1,200 yards of flannel to the American ladies of Yokohama engaged in Red Cross work.


Suspected Case of Black Plague.
It is reported from Osaka that a female operative named Yamachi Yone of the Oriental Paper Mill in Toyosaki Oho, Nishinari Gun, Osaka Fu, died of fever recently. The name of the disease is not stated. Judging from the fact that the body remained in a feverish state for hours after her death, it is feared that the cause of death was black plague. The body is being examined by the medical authorities of Osaka Fu.

A Golf Course for Hakone.
Mr. Yamaguchi Seizo of Hakone has sent an application to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, asking the authorities for permission to construct golf links at Seigokobara, Hakone. An area of 4,000 tsubo has been mapped out. The application was received favourably by the Governor since it is his hope to make Hakone national park and, moreover, to favour any plan likely to make for the pleasure of foreign visitors.

Students Build School.
Students of the Philippine trade school have begun the construction of the Philippine nautical school building at Pasay, under the direction of the Bureau of Public Works. The new building will be a concrete six room structure of the standard specifications adopted by the Bureau of Education. The opportunity was offered the boys who intend to enter the building trades upon the completion of their school course, in order that they might secure practical knowledge of the business under competent and painstaking supervisors. The boys will receive the regular pay of ordinary labourers employed by the Bureau of Public Works. In addition to building the school building, students of the trade school who are taking the course in cabinet making will supply the furniture, so that the school will be built and equipped by trade school students.

The Day of the Motor.
The story of the gradual replacement of the horse and carriage by the motor car is again summarised in the annual report of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Car Co., Ltd., says the N. C. Daily News. It was only a few years ago that "and Motor Co." was added to the firm name—a few years more and "Horse Bazaar" must be dropped, unless the directors decide to retain it as a matter of historic interest. The motor cycle will never replace the pony for cross-country morning gallops—there is a certain lack of companionship in a motor cycle, though it may be as effective in turning over one's liver. The saddle pony has many a good day yet to live, but the carriage pony is doomed to become extinct; the car's the thing now.

NOTICES.



64591 Bird of the Wilderness, The... Gluck.
64538 But Lately in Dance I Embraced Her... Alda
17772a Forcetta-Tarantella... Vesella's Band
b La Guishe-Fantasia... Do
74177 Face to Face (Johnson)... Williams
64174 I'm Falling in Love with Some One... McCormack
18287a What a Friend We have in Jesus... Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler
b That Sweet Story of Old... Baker
87271 Ponrquois... Caruso
64542 Songs without Words (Violin)... Kreisler
64340 I Hear a Thrush at Eve... McCormack
74179 Meistersinger-Prize Song... Mc McCormack

Save Your Eyes
RIMLESS GLASSES

WILL ADD TO YOUR
APPEARANCE.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

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PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE. \$125,000

FIRST PRIZE \$187,500

SECOND PRIZE \$ 56,250

THIRD PRIZE \$ 37,500

100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50. \$ 93,750

TOTAL \$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET

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AND LEADING STORES.

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

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OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
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TO BE LET.—Ground Floor Flat, 14 Macdonnell Road, 2 LARGE ROOMS, spacious verandah, closed verandah, dressing-room, bath-room, pantry, scullery and kitchen. Almost completely furnished. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 135 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

FOR SALE.—\$30 Pearl EARRINGS; \$750 Pearl NECKLACES; Ladies' \$500 FUR-CLOAKS (Karakul Buhara). Apply only from 12 to 4 P.M. Room No. 2, Grand Hotel, Lieuten. of Russian Navy Snarski

NOTICES.

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IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL in one gallon Drums or larger quantities
SANITAS SOLDIS
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities;
For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.

KALOTHERMINE.

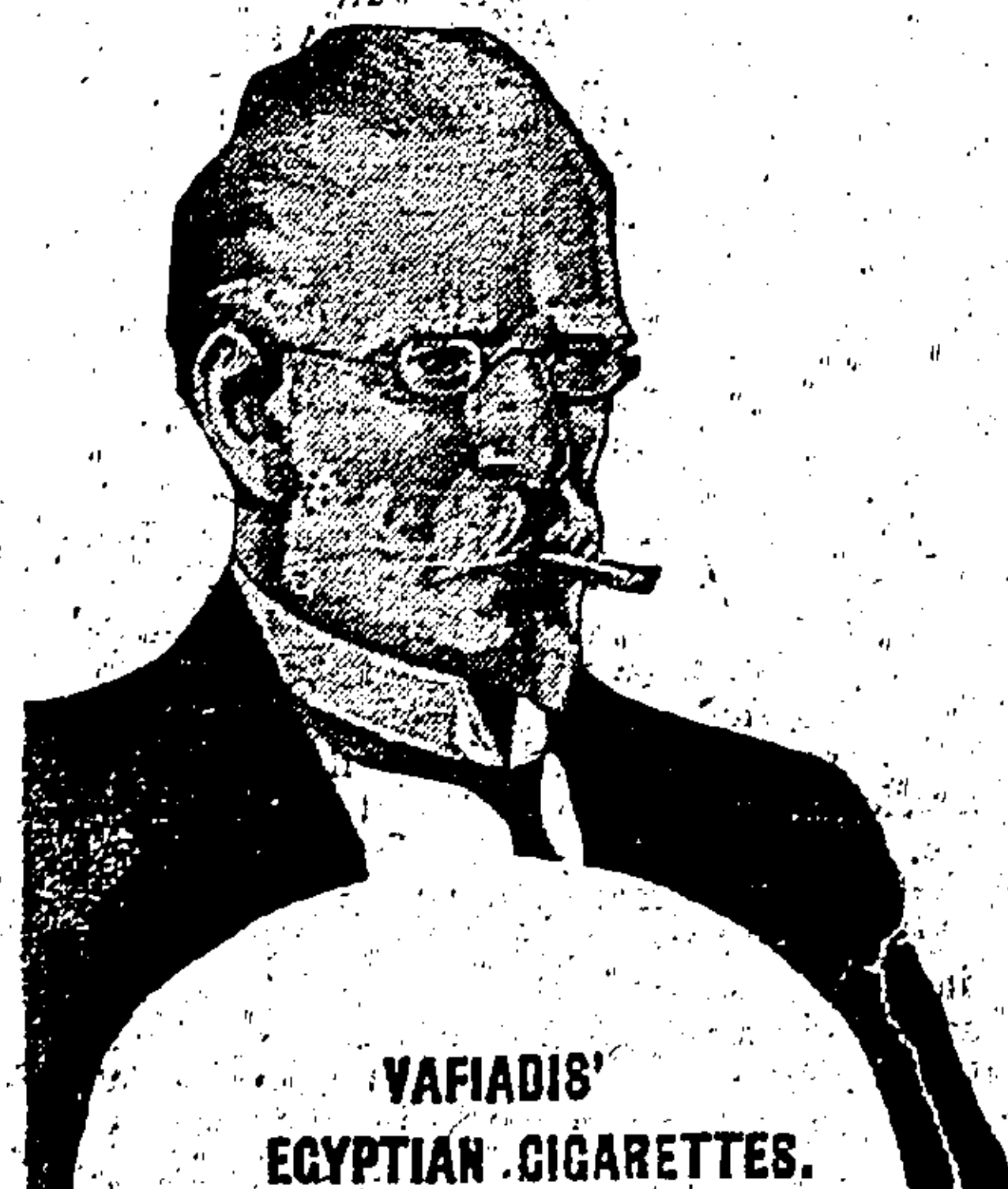
A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince.	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Formal)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

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JUST TO HAND.

SLAZENGER'S and 'SPALDING'S

BRITISH MADE

TENNIS BALLS

FOR CEMENT AND GRASS COURTS.

TENNIS RACKETS

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UNDER WEAR.

IN

ALL QUALITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00

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Names for 1918. issue of the

HONGKONG

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MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Massageur. Eleven years experience. Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital. WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.

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THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY 25th March, 1918, at 12th noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 25th, inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, of Directors.

H. M. DYER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 15th March 1918.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. Jenson & Nicholson Limited of London to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th March 1918.



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OLD
BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

THE SPOTTED FEVER OUTBREAK.

The present serious outbreak of spotted fever is causing no little stir in the Colony, and anything done by the Government through the Sanitary Department to minimise the spread of the disease becomes a matter of intense public interest. It is, therefore, a wise policy which the Sanitary authorities have decided to adopt, namely, the giving out of as much public information as possible. Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was mainly concerned with this matter, and the discussion which took place there has doubtless been read with the greatest of interest by the whole of the foreign community. The present week promises to be lighter as regards the number of cases than last, but it is pointed out that the intensity of the incidence will probably be sporadic and that no very great hopes should be built on the contemporary reduction of numbers. Indeed, the Head of the Sanitary Department frankly stated that the measures so far taken did not warrant such expectation. It would seem a question as to whether any steps, save those of the most rigorous nature, would give definite promise of eradication and there seems nothing for it but to carry on in the hope that the use of atomisers and the observance of ordinary precautions will bring about a diminution and an eventual freedom.

By far the most difficult matter to deal with is the discovery and supervision of carriers, and here the authorities will have the sympathy of the public, for the problem seems one beyond the hope of successful handling. The granting of facilities for an examination by the Government Bacteriologist is a wise decision and the measures taken for the isolation of all carriers found is the only proper course to adopt. The risk of infection from anything save a living carrier seems to be so remote that the authorities have decided to do away with disinfection, and if medical opinion asserts that there is no risk from clothing or articles of use, save such as cups, plates and chopsticks, then disinfection in a native community that has previously demonstrated its abhorrence of such a procedure would only be foolish and harmful. Cases of concealment have been fortunately few, and if it is announced that the notification of a case will not entail a wholesale disturbance of the household, but only an examination of the contacts, such cases will be even fewer. To make a thorough examination of the residents of the Colony to trace out all found carriers would be a task almost superhuman and it would also follow that all found carriers would have to be incarcerated and placed under rigorous control such as would be hardly possible if great numbers were discovered. The policy of allowing all who so desire to undergo examination is perhaps the best that could be devised, and in order to have jurisdiction over those that give positive returns it has been found necessary to alter the by-law regulating the control of infected persons as to include cerebrospinal fever. Mr. Alabaster's point about the interference with the liberty of the subject unless the place of internment was definitely stated seems a minor one, for although in abstract law the right of Habeas Corpus might possibly be infringed, there could surely be no objection on the part of anyone to being isolated wherever the medical authorities might decide, rather than to be abroad a source of infection, and consequently a disseminator of death. A person's own home might prove to be the best place for him, but wherever it is, the public in general have a right to be protected against him—a moral right if not a legal one. We only wish it were possible to intern all the carriers by a systematic examination of the whole Colony, but that is obviously not practicable.

Viewed dispassionately the actions of the authorities ever since the outbreak first made its appearance would seem to be almost all that they could reasonably be. The watering and disinfection of the streets, the provision of many atomisers for general use, both in the European and Chinese districts, and the securing of serum in sufficient quantities are evidences that the powers that be are alive to the situation. A committee meeting, which is attended by four public medical men, sits daily to discuss the situation and a whole staff of inspectors is busy on cases that come to light. The only thing now necessary is for the general public to keep a mind free from scare, for a healthy and cheerful outlook is far more helpful than one always anticipating trouble.

War Charities.

We think the War Charities Committee has taken a very wise step in setting about, in a very practical and democratic manner, to secure that all sections of the British community shall be represented on the body in future. The Committee has done a really splendid work since it was formed, a sum of nearly \$700,000 having been raised in and the money so far allocated put to admirable use through the exercise of wise discretion. At the same time, however satisfactory the results attained have been, there can be no doubt that if a really comprehensive movement is made to interest everybody in the work which the committee is doing even better can be done in the future. The present members of the Committee have certainly done well, but it is now wisely felt that others also should interest themselves in the splendid work of mercy which is being discharged. What is needed to maintain and if possible to eclipse past efforts is only an enlargement of the interests represented on the managing body, but specific canvassing, on well-organised lines on behalf of the various funds assisted. Everyone can have a direct voice in this matter, as a public meeting of Britishers is to be called and nominations can either be made at that meeting or through the post beforehand. We hope that as a result of this arrangement the public will see to it that this very essential work is not left, as in the past, to a small group of people who have laboured most enthusiastically but who now rightly expect others to do their share.

More Subscribers Wanted.

The longer the war continues, the greater become the calls for charitable offerings, and the least that Britishers can do in Hongkong, where we are spared many hardships experienced at home, is to throw themselves heart and soul into a work of this kind. A larger Committee will mean greater diffusion of effort, and this in turn should lead to the gathering in of more funds. The community has certainly not been backward in subscribing, as the total receipts show, though there must still be many residents who do not regularly contribute to one or other of the funds. It is not that they are against assisting war charities. Rather is it a case of indifference or forgetfulness in most of these instances. If, therefore, a widespread campaign is initiated, with a view to increasing the number of monthly subscribers, we are sure that the results will fully justify the trouble taken.

Too Hot for Germany.

The fact that the Supreme Commander of the German Air Forces condescends to name the conditions on which the raids on Paris will cease may, we think, be taken as an indication that the policy of reprisals now practised by the Allies is not altogether to the liking of the Huns. This official declares that the bombing of the French capital will stop when the attacks on German open towns cease. This surely is almost as good as a feeble for the mutual abandonment of raids on towns, but we imagine France will require something more than a mere verbal promise from the Germans before responding to the suggestion. The Chief of the Baby-killers admits that the Allies have inflicted heavy losses in their aerial visits to Germany, and we may depend upon it that that fact is at the bottom of the suggestion now put forward. It is so like the Germans to squeal and plead for immunity when they are given a taste of their own medicine. While we would certainly like to see the raiding of open towns abandoned, we think Germany should be asked definitely to lay down her proposals in black and white before any serious consideration is given to hints of this type.

Magistrate's Return.

Mr. Dyer Ball resumed his duties at the Magistracy this morning, after being absent for some time, owing to indisposition.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SIMPLE JOYS OF LIFE LEAVE A SWEET TASTE ON THE CONSCIENCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the seventh anniversary of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Union Church Guild.
The closing social and business meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held to-night at 9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road. Members and their friends are invited.

Spotted Fever.
During the twenty-four hours ending March 19, there were 16 cases of spotted fever notified, all but four of which were in the city of Victoria. The sufferers were one European and the rest Chinese. There were eleven deaths.

A Woman Banished.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with returning from banishment. The defendant was first banished for five years, and on returning was sentenced to six months' hard labour. In April last she was banished for life. The offence was admitted and the defendant asked for mercy. Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

Hidden Opium.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of five and a half taels of opium. It was proved that the man was arrested on the Kowloon wharf when the opium was found concealed in a hidden compartment of a box he was carrying. A fine of \$400, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

The Proposed New Poultry Depot.
The questions on the agenda paper of the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, asked by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley with regard to the provision of a poultry market near the Sailors' Home in place of the present unsatisfactory arrangement in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets, are put back until the next meeting, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bowley.

Counterfeit Coin Possession.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with stealing from the person of another Chinese in Hollywood Road, 49 cents. The accused stoutly denied that he picked the complainant's pocket, and, after detailing the money he previously had in his possession, was discharged. There was a further charge against him of possessing seven Chinese 20-cent pieces, and on this he was fined \$15, or three weeks' hard labour.

A Serious Offence.

The story was told by Inspector Watt, at the Police Court this morning, of how a young Chinese woman was introduced to two men by another woman at the Hongkong Boarding House, Connaught Road Central. Later on the men set upon the woman, with the intent of robbing her of jewellery. A struggle ensued on the verandah of the hotel, and one of the men sustained a fractured thigh while trying to escape from the Police who were attracted to the spot. He jumped from the first floor verandah on to the street. The other man was arrested, and when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, was remanded for a week. The woman who introduced the complainant was also charged, and remanded.

Climbed the Water-spout.
In the early hours of this morning, a Chinese living in Des Voeux Road was awakened by his foki, who told him that there was someone in the house. A constable was sent for and a search revealed that a strange man was hiding behind some planks on the first floor verandah. He was arrested and charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with being found on premises with intent to commit a felony. It was stated by one of the witnesses that the man had been seen climbing the water-spout. A previous conviction was proved, and his Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Athletic Sports.

Students of Queen's College held their third annual athletic sports at Causeway Bay yesterday, when more than one past record was broken. There was a large attendance present, but unfortunately the rain which set in during the afternoon made it impossible to complete the programme, the uncompleted events being postponed to a later date. The officials were:—President, Mr. T. K. Dooly; Vice-President, Mr. B. Tanner, Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Tanner, Tee Ohing Fong, Cheong Hok Chan, Lai Yim Tong, Wu Min; Clerk of Course, Mr. J. B. Balson; Starter, Messrs. J. C. Fletcher, J. Hancock, Kong Ki Kai; Judge, Messrs. J. Balson, W. L. Handyside, G. F. Nightingale, Tee Yik Fong, Lum Hing Sang; Time Keepers, Messrs. T. B. Partington, Sang Hok Pong, Tang Chok San; Secretary, Mr. W. Kay. Below we give the results of the events decided:—

Long jump (open).—1, Ko Kin-fan; 2, Wong Kai-yun; 3, Ng Chan-ching. Winning jump, 19ft. 2ins., which beats the school record held by the same jumper by one foot.

Long jump (under 15).—1, Choo Tze-yui; 2, A. A. Ramjahn; 3, Ko Kin-fan. Distance, 17ft. 5ins.

100 yards (open).—1, Ko Kin-fan; 2, Ng Chan-ching; 3, Cheong Siang. Time, 10 secs. This beats the school record held by Ko Kin-fan by 1 sec.

100 yards (under 15).—1, Choo Tze-yui; 2, A. A. Ramjahn; 3, Ko Kin-fan.

High jump (open).—1, Ko Kin-fan; 2, Ng Chan-ching. High jump (under 15).—1, Choo Tze-yui; 2, Chai Tze-yui. 4ft. 7ins.

120 yards hurdles (open).—1, Ko Kin-fan; 2, Ko Yat-chung and Ip Sui-hoi tied heat. 17 2/5 secs.

120 yards hurdles (under 15).—1, Ko Kin-fan; 2, Chai Tze-yui. 300 yards (open).—1, Lam Yai-ki; 2, Leong O-sang; 3, Leung Kit-choi.

300 yards (under 15).—1, Ko Kin-fan; 2, A. Wahab; 3, A. A. Ramjahn.

Sack race.—1, D. Lang; 2, Cheong Fook-cha; 3, Ng Yui-on. Half mile handicap for Chinese.—1, Mok Yai-kwang; 2, Lau Ki-cheong; 3, Sam Sin-sang.

Pick-a-back race.—1, Loh Wing-hoi; 2, Wong Yai-mun. Half mile handicap.—1, A. Wahab; 2, Chai Man-chang; 3, S. A. B. Ismail.

3-legged race.—1, D. Lang and Ko Kin-fan; 2, Ko Yat-chung and Lo Wei-sum. 220 yards (old boys).—1, H. Johnson; 2, Y. Mohamet.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin C.B.E., state:—
Search Supervisors.
One hundred and ten men will be withdrawn from Foot Patrol duty on and from April 4, and will be detailed for search duty as above. The names of forty men from No. 1 Platoon and seventy men from No. 3 Co. etc. will be submitted by Inspector Eustace and Chief Inspector Wong respectively before Tuesday, March 26.

Patrol Duties.
As a result of above, the Schedules of Patrol Duties will be revised. A draft is being sent to Warning Officers for approval.

Atomisers.
Have been placed at Central, No. 7, No. 2, and Yau-mai for use of Police.

Attached.
P. O. 472 J. A. E. Ballock (Sergeant H.K.D.O.).
P. O. 436 F. E. Joseand (H.K.D.O.).

Strength.
P. O. 703 W. B. Roberts has been granted permission to resign on leaving the Colony.

Concert Proceeds.
A draft for \$30 has been forwarded to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors, being part proceeds of a concert given recently at the Helens May Institute.

AMERICANS IN ACTION.

Happenings on the Western Front.

With the American Army in France, Monday, February 4.—German plans to raid the American trenches were frustrated early this morning. The American artillery men put down a heavy barrage in front of and on the German lines, which were believed to have been filled with men and officers awaiting the signal to attack. It had been discovered that at a certain hour the Germans intended to carry out a "silent" raid. Fifteen minutes before the time set all the American guns concentrated their fire where, according to the information, the enemy was massed. It is believed heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

There has been a general increase in the artillery activity for the last day or so all along the American front. The Germans are still unable to occupy the first line trenches which were caved in by the American artillery fire. They have now constructed another line of trenches at that point. American patrols have worked their way over N. Man's Land and inspected the damaged trenches as well as they could.

The Germans are using gas shells freely, and endeavoring to envelop one of our battery positions with gas, but without success. They have dropped a number of shells in the roads behind the American lines.

Two men were reported wounded to-day by shells. The visibility remains bad.

Fuller reports from the first line show that great courage was exhibited by the troops during the heavy German bombardment of Saturday. A number of men who were wounded slightly by shell splinters were treated in the lines with their first aid packets, and insisted on remaining at their posts until the fight was finished. One man, who was carried to a field dressing station, returned to his comrades in the line after his wounds had been attended to, and remained on duty until the firing ceased and the danger was over. All the men later went to a hospital for full treatment.

Many of the Americans have had their first experiences with gas in the last few days, as the Germans have been sending over a considerable number of gas shells. None came over this afternoon, but an alarm was given. The Chief of Staff of one division and another staff officer, who were motoring to a village back of the lines, came upon several companies, all the men in masks. The officers hurriedly put on their own masks and rode on toward the front line. At the next village the men were wearing masks. The officers kept their eyes on the men as they went through a shell-hole in the side of a brick wall twenty infantrymen with no masks on rolling dice as if nothing had happened.

The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. It is inadvisable to mention the number of men in line, the length of the sector, and other details. The location of the sector was kept secret until it became certain that the enemy had discovered it.

Toul, capital of the Department of Meuse-et-Moselle, is fourteen miles west of Nancy, and is a fortress of the first class. The present battle-line is about sixteen miles north of Toul, where it extends eastward from St. Mihiel toward the German border. Recently there have been raids by French troops in the region of Filirey and Seicheprey. When the American trench was raided last November it was said in the German official statement that the Americans were stationed along the Marne-Rhine canal, north-east of Lunville. Toul is about twenty-eight miles west-northwest of Lunville.

Irish Conventioners Resign.
London, February 5.—George Russell—"A. E."—has resigned as a delegate to the Irish Convention. He is a poet and an intimate friend of Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the convention. No reason for the resignation is given.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Each of the armies in the great war has its own system to identify its soldiers. The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminium disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; and the Austrian soldier has a gun-metal badge with his name on a tiny parchment within. It appears that the Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case. It remained for J. A. Bisher, a Linotype operator on the Waukegan Sun, to prepare a novel as well as useful pocket piece for the American soldier. It consists of a Linotype slug bearing the registry number, name, and address of the man for whom it is made. On one side a new Lincoln penny is cast into the slug and remains a part of the souvenir. In addition to being a fine pocket-piece, the slug is an ideal means of identification, as it is impervious to water.

From Jerusalem the German Emperor and Empress went on to Damascus, and a story is told of the Imperial visit which will never be forgotten by this generation in the Near East. The Kaiser was taken to see the house of one of the chief Moslem effendiyah (gentlemen), who had a wonderful reception-room furnished with old inlaid maharashers, rich carpets, and embroideries, such as are hardly to be seen nowadays. This room was one of the sights of Damascus, and travellers were often taken to see it. The Kaiser admired everything greatly—so much Eastern politeness, answered him with the common Eastern formula, "It is all yours!" The Kaiser said nothing at the time, but within half an hour of his departure a number of the royal pickers appeared, who removed the pick of the effendiyah's cherished heirloom, if not the whole. In view of the Crown Prince's recent acquisitions behind the lines in France, this anecdote is interesting.—Estelle Blyth, in the Cornhill Magazine.

An interesting experiment has been inaugurated at Vancouver, where 2,000 lb. of whale steak were offered in the leading fish and meat markets at the price of 53¢ a lb. Many citizens took home a sample, but reports are not yet to hand as to the reception accorded the sea dainty by the families. Although it is in the nature of an experiment in Vancouver, it is stated that whale has already become a more or less standard fish in San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria and other Pacific Coast cities. The Japanese have long used the lean part of the whale for food. It looks like beef steak and tastes something like beef. It is more tender than the average beef steak, and is said to compare favourably with the more common meats in nutritive value. Each whale, it is stated, is good for between two and three tons of meat, and as there are no bones or other waste, a season's whaling catch might go a long way towards feeding the people in these days of food restriction.—Empire Review.

Only modern civilized man can emit the typical hearty laugh of joy; the lunatic and child "scream" savages "yell," and monkeys and apes "howl" with delight. Laughter traces when Edmund Burke was struck square in the face by a rotten egg while making a speech on the "slave question." But laughter also arose when, calmly pulling out his handkerchief and wiping his face, he quietly remarked: "I always did say the arguments in favour of slavery were somewhat unconvincing." The first outbreak of laughter was of the savage and primitive type and was at the orator, the second was with him, and was laughter of a more refined and civilized nature. "Civilized" because the highest type of laughter, the most characteristically human, is invariably associated with "humor."—Playboy Magazine.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Position Reviewed at Sanitary Board Meeting.

Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was mainly concerned with the question of preventive measures against the outbreak of spotted fever, the subject being first raised by the following questions, which had been put by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley:—

"Is there a sufficient supply in the Colony of the serum required for treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis? and is it available to private practitioners?"

"In view of the prevalence of infectious disease, have any instructions been given to the Police to prevent overcrowding in theatres and other places of public resort?"

The Chairman replying, said:—I should like to point out that neither of these questions are properly put to me in connection with the Sanitary Board. I have, however, in view of the public interest in these matters obtained the permission of the Government to answer these questions, but I would ask you, gentlemen, not to look upon these answers as creating in any way a precedent. The answer to No. 1 is—there is sufficient and has been sufficient for all those who have asked for this treatment. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following for the benefit of the Board:

All available stock has been obtained from Manila. There are 1,000 doses on order from Manila. There are 2,000 doses on order at Tokyo and 320 doses are on the way. The remainder will be delivered from time to time, but it will take six months to complete the order. Five hundred doses will be sent from Saigon by the first vessel; and 5,000 doses have been ordered in America.

"The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. The Police have only been attending evening performances, but I am informed that they have now been instructed to attend matinees. The cinematographs and theatres they have been visiting have been reported to be far from full."

The Chairman then made the following statement on the outbreak:—I am going to attempt to give you a short statement on the steps your Committee has taken in connection with the prevention of this disease, just as has been done at previous meetings of the Board. First, I will call your attention to the chief recommendation which was made last Friday by your Committee and is now being carried out. It has been carried out for the last four or five days. "Any household may ask for the throat of any member of his or her household to be examined by the Government bacteriologist in order to ascertain whether they are carriers or not." The examination will be made until further notice at the Bacteriological Laboratory in Caine Road.

Gentlemen, with regard to disinfection, the four medical members of your Committee advised that while ventilation of premises should be advised the disinfection of a patient's clothes and bedding is not considered necessary. They are all of the opinion that food utensils, such as plates, cups, chopsticks should be thoroughly boiled after use in houses in which cases have occurred and they wish to point out in this connection that the micro-organism will not grow in variations of temperature. It requires an even degree of temperature that is practically normal body heat. They think inspectors should devote their attention to getting people to the atomizers and instructing them as to what is necessary to do and they recommend advice by leaflet, which should be translated into Chinese and distributed by the inspectors. The leaflet has been drawn up and leaflets in Chinese will shortly be ready for use. Of course, gentlemen, this means that disinfection will cease. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has been added in an advisory capacity to the Committee of this Board. The washing of houses with kerosene emulsion can do no harm yet the medical members recommend that it should be stopped. I think the stopped disinfection, which is really of no use from

the point of view of this disease, so we are advised by medical opinion, will do a considerable amount of good in the way of preventing the concealment of Chinese cases. I am glad to say that so far we have not had a very great amount of concealment; but I think now we have stopped the disinfection it should even stop what little concealment there has been. If any member of the full Board wishes me to put this matter to the vote at this meeting I will do so now, or if, Gentlemen, you wish to formally adopt the recommendation on this point.

Incidentally a certain question has been raised about telephones and telephone receivers. On this point the medical members of your committee advise that the telephone receivers should be cleaned or wiped with a piece of damp cloth at least once a day in order to ensure as far as possible ordinary cleanliness. They do not consider that the receivers can be regarded as carriers or danger traps, because the micro-organisms cannot live on such a medium.

With regard to the present incidence of this disease, Gentlemen, it may be within your recollection I think it was at our meeting of a month ago—that I said then with regard to the first ninety or a hundred cases that the incidence of the cases had been observed chiefly by of young adults of about the age of 15 years. That is no longer true. On our present figures it is apparent that at present children under 10 are being chiefly attacked and in this connection I will pass around the curves which have been prepared by the Medical Officer of Health. While I don't wish any hopes to be built on this, the present week has started a little lower than last week. It may be that we shall have a lower week this week, but I don't think we have gone far enough up to the present to jump to any conclusion. We are now sending out daily returns to the newspapers and will continue to do so while the epidemic lasts. I have not yet come to No. 4 Gentlemen—but I wish to remark that on the general question of carriers the medical members of your committee are of the opinion that it is impossible to deal with all the carriers in this Colony, and it is not intended to make any attempt to do so. I will read an extract at the request of the committee from Rosenau's Preventive Medicine—1913: "It is obviously impracticable to make bacteriological examinations sufficient to discover all the carriers in a community of any considerable size. Moreover, the control of so many carriers when discovered would require to be a military control. We must frankly admit that when Cerebro Spinal Meningitis has once become epidemic it cannot be stamped out by any known means of practical application." I don't mean gentlemen to say—I don't wish you to draw the conclusion that it won't leave us. It will leave us; but it won't be stamped out by the measures we are taking.

In speaking on the proposed amendment of the bye-laws relating to carriers of infectious diseases, the Chairman said:—This will carry on from the remarks I have just been making. In asking the Board to give us powers to deal with those carriers it is not proposed to make a general search for carriers throughout the Colony; but it is essential that in certain cases some carriers should be dealt with. As I have already stated, people may be examined at the Bacteriological Institute at their own request. We are now examining the contacts of all the European cases we have had up to the present and those carriers who have so far been discovered have been adequately isolated. Gentlemen, it is necessary, I think, to take powers first to examine a person who has been in contact with Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, to find whether or not he is a carrier, and secondly, in some cases it may be necessary for people who decline to take the precautions which are advised or for some other reason, to isolate such carriers. It is for this reason I have brought before you the proposed amendment to Section 1 of the Removal of the Patients By-laws. The insertions are as follow: In section after the words "infectious disease"

"or any person who has been certified by the Government Bacteriologist to be a carrier of micro-organisms of Cerebro Spinal Fever and no removal shall take place" etc.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Galle said: "Cerebro Spinal Fever" was a more correct definition of the local epidemic than "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis."

The Chairman:—It is merely an insertion applying regulations as to removal of patients suffering from disease to those who are carriers of Cerebro Spinal Fever and it means that any person considered by the Medical Officer of Health to have been in contact with cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever may be required to attend at such time and place as the M. O. H. may appoint for such examination as he may require in order to ascertain whether such contact carries the micro-organism of Cerebro Spinal Fever. This is necessary in case we may have some contacts who may refuse to be examined. It is not intended to apply these powers, which it is now asked for, with any rigour. It is not intended to give people a great deal of trouble, but it is intended to do just what little we can to prevent the disease being spread in certain cases.

Mr. Alabaster:—Where is it proposed to intern these carriers?

The Chairman:—There are some carriers now in the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Mr. Alabaster:—Are they going to be taken into Kennedy Town Hospital or the Government Civil Hospital? Both are mentioned in the bye-laws.

The Chairman:—I don't think it is intended to take them to either place.

Mr. Alabaster:—Don't you think it is necessary to appoint your own place?

The Chairman:—Their own houses may be appointed the place as long as they take precautions.

Mr. Alabaster:—If we give these powers to officers it will interfere with the liberty of the subject and it is necessary to know how far it is intended to go.

The Chairman:—This will be subject to the committee's control of course.

Mr. Alabaster:—It ought to be made perfectly clear where it is intended to take them.

The Chairman:—I think, Gentlemen, your committee will take great care that these powers will not be exercised with any great rigour, but they really are necessary in attempting to tackle the problem at all, because we may have cases where people definitely decline to be examined and we must take powers to examine.

Mr. Alabaster:—They may apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of "habeas corpus."

The Chairman:—You cannot get your writ if these bye-laws are passed.

Mr. Alabaster:—I don't wish to advise the Board.

The Chairman moved that Section 1 of the Removal of Patients By-laws be amended in accordance with the terms of the amended section already circulated.

Dr. Osorio seconded.

Mr. Alabaster:—Is there any place in any part of the world where there are powers as wide as this?

The Chairman:—In Australia.

Mr. Alabaster:—To intern half the population if they think fit? Is there any precedent for it?

The Chairman:—I have not got the report of the Australian epidemic, but the definition. I first had the definition of contact which it was unnecessary ultimately to use which was copied from the report made; where it stated it would be necessary to take powers and suggested this definition. I took it to the Crown Solicitor for consideration so I think it can be answered: Yes. These steps have been legally considered before today.

The motion was agreed to, Mr. Alabaster alone dissenting.

200 Lives Lost in Alcohol Fire. Petrograd, Wednesday, January 30.—Two hundred persons perished in a fire in an alcohol factory at Novo-Archangelsk. A crowd of carousers broke into the factory and entered the cellar. Some one lighted a candle and the alcohol fumes exploded.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE "
PORK "
BEEF "

LIVER SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE "

&c., &c., &c.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

An Evening of Enjoyable Music.

The concert given in the Chamber of Commerce room at the City Hall last evening by Professor Papini and M. Pamies, assisted by Professor Danenberg, was "deserving of a far larger audience, for the programme submitted was of so enjoyable a character as to appeal to practically all tastes. It was on the "light" side, it is true, but at the same time there was nothing at all trashy or commonplace about it. So frequently does it happen that visiting musicians draw their items exclusively from the old masters, who can only be truly understood by a limited circle, that it was refreshing to get a change of this kind—good, tuneful music of the more popular order.

The main item in the programme was the trio Opus 1, No. 1, for violin, cello and piano, by Beethoven. This was magnificently interpreted by the three instrumentalists, who played in wonderful sympathy and with a completeness of understanding that was surprising seeing that the pianist had not previously been associated with the other two artists. All three movements in the piece were splendidly handled. The rest of the programme comprised alternate violin and cello solos, Professor Danenberg accompanying throughout. Professor Papini played with great vigour and freshness and revealed an amazing grasp of technique in all his work. Most of his pieces were of the florid type, one of his best being "Hejre Kati" (Scene de la Czarada) by Hubay, which was very cleverly played. M. Pamies showed himself to be a most talented cellist, with a deep understanding of his themes. All his work was of a very high order, and he was equally at ease in the thoughtful as in the more showy pieces. Popper's Tarantella was very daintily interpreted, while Bruch's "Kolndrei" was played in a most soulful manner. A word should be said of Professor Danenberg's accompanying, which was marked by much skill and an admirable restraint throughout. The programme was as follows:—

Cello Solo,.....Chanson Napolitain,.....Casella.
Mr. Pamies.
Violin Solo,....."Masur".....Myasarski.
Prof. Papini.

Trio Opus 1, No. 1 for Violin, Cello & Piano,.....Beethoven.
Prof. Papini, Mr. Pamies & Prof. Danenberg.

Cello Solo,....."Tarantella,".....Popper.

Mr. Pamies.
Violin Solo,....."Hejre Kati" (Scene de la Czarada) Hubay.
Prof. Papini.

Cello Solo,....."Kolndrei,".....Bruch.

Mr. Pamies.
Violin Solo,....."Sogno da Ballet,".....Beriot.
Prof. Papini.

Cello Solo,....."Rhapsody,".....Popper.

Mr. Pamies.
Violin Solo,....."Dance Tsiganes,".....Tivadar Naches.
Prof. Papini.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

FOR THE TROOPS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—You would be rendering a service to the troops in Hongkong if you would kindly give early publicity to the following:—

In view of all cinema theatres having been put out of bounds during the continuance of the present epidemic, a scheme has been arranged for a cinema entertainment to take place once, or probably twice, a week at the Royal Artillery Theatre, which will be open to members of His Majesty's Forces and their friends only.

The first performance will take place on Thursday, 21st inst., when the first parts of the Pathe film, "The Fatal Ring," will be screened. The lights will be turned down at 8 p.m. sharp as it is essential that the entertainment be completed by 10 p.m. Future entertainments, when "The Fatal Ring" will be continued, will take place on Wednesdays and also, if possible, on Saturdays, at the same hour.

The charges for admission will be fifteen, twenty-five, and fifty cents, payment being made at the door, and each payment will be accepted from members of H. M. Forces only.

It is hoped that the scheme will be well supported as it will be run in face of an almost certain loss, which loss the Services' Entertainment Fund has very kindly promised to meet. It is naturally desired that this loss shall be as small as possible.

It is to be added that the proposed entertainments are made possible by the kindness of the Pathe firm in allowing the organizers very special terms.

With anticipatory thanks, I am

Yours etc,

M. W. STEVENS.

Lieut., A.O.D.

Hongkong, March 19, 1918.

GOLF.

Ladies Section.

The draw for the final of the Captain's Cup is as follows:—

Mrs. Crawford plays Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Adams Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Edgar Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. Leach Mrs. M. Smith.

Match play, owing to shortness of course, only 9/16 of the difference between handicaps to be taken.

First round to be played by March 28, second round by April 9 and final by April 16.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation so gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cts. the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, Shanghai.

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SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

COLLARS \$ 3.75 per dozen. STOCKED IN 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4" DEEP AND IN QUARTER SIZES. VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS
(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES).

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MERCERISED CLOTHS.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.



A 5606 "PEARL SILVER HEELS" WALTZ TWO-STEP.
A 5923 "ADMIRATION THE GOOD FAIRY" FOX-TROT TWO-STEP.
A 5061 "IT HAPPENED IN NORLAND WALTZ VIRGINIA HOUSE WARMING TWO-STEP.
A 5927 "PALMETTO HOP HUNT PATSY" ONE-STEP.
A 5065 "KILL ARNE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS" WALTZ TWO-STEP.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment of
BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00
" " " " 24 pts. " 26.00
Claret Reserve " 12 qts. " 24.00
" " " " 24 pts. " 26.00

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TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants, Hongkong.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th, Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT, 18th, May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Kirin Maru T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd, Mar.
	*Rangoon Maru T. 8,000	MONDAY, 25th Mar.

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SHANGHAI	Shantung	31st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupei	22nd Mar. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Floating	23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	26th Mar. at noon.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilaroom	Java	in port	20th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai
Scerakata	Java	15th Mar.	27th Mar.	1st Apr. Saigon
Tjipanas	Java	27th Mar.	1st Apr.	Amoy & S'hai
Tjimanoeck	Java	29th Mar.	6th Apr.	Amoy & S'hai

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 21st Mar. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 21st Mar. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 24th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 29th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Harbin and Yantai via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'hai when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wuhu and Chiao.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Arming of N.Y.K. Vessels.

At present the N.Y.K. vessels going to Europe are armed with light guns at the stern. One gun aft is only sufficient to meet the enemy from behind, and it is thought that if the Hitachi-maru, sunk in the Indian Ocean, had had a gun at the bow, she could have put up a better fight against the enemy. In view of this fact, it is said that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to arm its vessels on the European run something after the fashion of converted cruisers, by mounting guns both at the stern and bow.

Japanese Shipping for England and America.

According to the "Kokumin Shimbun" the amount of shipping which Japan is to furnish under the agreement with America is 300,000 tons and not 200,000 tons as previously reported. The "Kokumin" says that 100,000 tons of this amount are to be chartered to America and 200,000 to England. As soon as agreement is reached the ship control act will be enforced to commander the necessary amount of shipping. As the charter rate in England and America is lower than that in Japan, in order to avoid heavy losses to the shipowners the Government will give a guarantee to pay ¥12 per ton per month to make up the difference. The "Kokumin" says that a special finance bill must be introduced into the Diet to provide for this guarantee. The authority for the above statements is not given.

Taku Bar-Approach to the Haiho.

Notice is given that a new direction for the passage of vessels across the Taku Bar, approach to the Haiho, has been adopted, and that, in consequence, the following alterations in aids to navigation have been made:—The light-vessel Taku has been moved about 7 cables south from her former position and is now moored in 24 feet of water. From the light-vessel, the North Fort Cavalier bears N. 64° W., distant 8.3 miles. The entrance buoy has been moved about 3 cables south from its former position and is now moored in 14 feet of water. From the buoy, the North Fort Cavalier bears N. 61° W., distant 6.08 miles. The bar light-boat has been moved 1 cable south from its former position and is now moored on the southern side of the channel, about 300 feet south of the middle of the fairway. The Taku Bar outer leading marks have been discontinued. In their new positions the light-vessel Taku and the entrance buoy are in line with the line of the Taku Bar inner leading marks. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of ordinary spring tides.

Manila Shipping Petition.

The hearing of the petition filed by the Philippine Shipowners' Association for a general 75 per cent. increase in freight rates on the vessels operated by its members in the inter-island trade was commenced yesterday afternoon before Public Utility Commissioner Qui, says the "Manila Bulletin" of the 15th instant. Thus far the hearing has been confined to the questioning of witnesses by Attorney Cohn and by Commissioner Qui regarding the operating accounts of the vessels with which they are in a position to be familiar, and indications are that this line of testimony will require several more sessions. The hearing was adjourned about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, but will be resumed this morning. Another session this afternoon is also contemplated. The effort of the shipowners, as was made clear during the recent strike, is to secure a flat rate of increase for all of the ships operated by the members of the association, while Commissioner Qui is apparently of the belief that increase should be granted in the cases of individual vessels in accordance with the showing made in their operating statements. Whether the two points of view can be reconciled and a satisfactory compromise adopted seems doubtful, and owing to the fact that it is apparently impossible to solve the problem in a practical manner by granting varied rates of increase, indications at present are that some decision along the line requested by the association will be handed down.

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NOTICES.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MINERS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

London, March 18.

The South Wales miners have voted 48,430 for and 47,736 against the Government's proposal to comb out 50,000 miners in Britain for the army.

[A telegram since received, appearing elsewhere, indicates that later figures reverse this decision.]

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Cairo, March 17.

The Imperial and Egyptian Governments, acting in concert, have decided to acquire the cotton crop from August 1 on a basis of \$43 per Kantar, for fully-good-fair sakk-lacide.

COMPENSATION FOR MARCONI COMPANY.

London, March 18.

In the Marconi case (cabled on 14th inst.) the Attorney General has announced that the disputed questions will be referred to arbitration for assessment of the amount of compensation.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

"Peace" Terms of the
Southerners.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Grand Marshal of the Military Government, replying to the peace overtures of the North, communicated through former Viceroy Tean Chuan-han, insists that the National Assembly shall be reconvened; that Feng Kuo-chang may be Acting President but his re-election must be in accordance with the Presidential Election Law; that the appointment of officials for the Yunnan, Szechuan and Kweichow Provinces should be in accord with the feeling and condition of the Provinces concerned; that the Central Government should not interfere with the purchase of arms by the South-Western Provinces for national defence; that the former ranks and positions of Generals Li Tien-tai and Shieh Tang-chin at Hapeh be restored, allowing them to station at King-yang as usual; and that all expenses in connection with the armies for national protection and in the case of Constitutionalism shall be borne by Central Government.

General Tang has directed the Bureau of Finance of Yunnan to remit, at its earliest convenience, funds for the expenses of the National Assembly to be in regular session in Canton in April. The Military Governor of Kweichow is also remitting funds to the National Assembly.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT CHARGED.

A Lengthy Hearing Probable.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Albert Edwards, former accountant at the Government Civil Hospital, is charged with the embezzlement of \$500, the property of the Government.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. His Worship asked Mr. Longinotto, prosecuting on behalf of the Crown, how long he thought the case would last, and Mr. Longinotto replied that he thought the case would require considerable preparation. With regard to the question as to how long it would take, that was another matter. If it had to be gone into item by item, then it would take a considerable time as there were no less than 36 employees at the Hospital who had made payments, so there would be 36 witnesses. He should think there would be about 42 witnesses altogether.

The case was adjourned until Friday morning.

RAILLESS CARS IN SHANGHAI.

The Case for the Tramway Co.

There is published, as an inset to the Shanghai Municipal Gazette, a statement in favour of the extension of railless electric traction by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. It is argued that the present length of route under electric traction is inadequate and that extensions are needed to help relieve traffic congestion. Diagrams are produced showing that rickshaws to carry the same number of passengers as can be seated in a railless car would occupy about sixteen times the road space taken up by the latter.

"The six railless cars on the present mile of route, although occupying only about one-half of one per cent. of the total road space, yet carry the large number of about 16,000 passengers per day. If the enormous growth of the business, industries and population of the Settlement which has taken place since the tramways were introduced in 1908 had come about without the installation of tramways or other equivalent system of passenger vehicles of large capacity, some of the main thoroughfares would already have become congested, to a degree which would have rendered them will-nigh impassable. Recognition of the growing congestions was no doubt one of the reasons for inviting tenders for a tramway concession. Certainly the history of large cities generally shows that the principle of ever larger traffic units—first, larger street vehicles, then such vehicles coupled in pairs, and, finally, long underground trains—had to be adopted to keep street congestion within workable bounds.

"With the Council's approval, the Company proposes to experiment with a few railless electric freight cars, with the object of obtaining the necessary data to plan a complete railless freight service."

It is argued that an adequate service of railless freight cars would be of advantage to merchants and lessen traffic congestion.

The advantages of railless extensions are set out as: the avoidance of opening roads for rail laying and repairs, safety, absence of noise and smell, no danger of skidding, cheap fares, suitability for narrow roads, economy in the matter of paving, distribution of traffic, inter-running with tramway routes, no extra charge for season ticket holders, advantageous to the Council from a revenue point of view, etc.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph, District Superintendent, state:—

All Detachments will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday the 24th inst. at 9 a.m. for Company and Stretcher Drill, and inspection of equipment. Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled). Ambulances and stretchers required.

THE GRESSON STREET AFFAIR.

The Trial Continued at the Sessions.

The hearing of the case in which Ng Ling, alias Kwang Kwang, is charged with the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan at No. 6, Gresson Street, on January 22, was continued at the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, prosecuted and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Agassiz, defended.

Dr. Woodman, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence to the effect that he made an examination of Kwong Sang on January 22. He had a bullet wound in the leg and one in the stomach. He died two days later. On the same day a prisoner was admitted to Hospital. He had a wound in the upper lip and one in the chest. Later in the day witness visited the Victoria Mortuary where Inspector O'Sullivan's body was identified to him. He had two wounds through the left lung and one through the head, sideways, which had passed right through. There was one through the right groin. A bullet had also entered the middle of the right lung at the back and was discovered behind the left lower jaw.

By Mr. Alabaster:—The wounds were all small, there being no expansion. The bullets were all probably nickel-plated bullets such as the one which was found. In the case of a lead bullet, the point of exit was generally larger than the point of entry.

By Mr. Kemp:—A leaden bullet when passing through flesh nearly always expanded.

By His Lordship:—He could not say whether Inspector O'Sullivan survived some time after receiving the bullet wounds.

Ip Hong said that on December 22 he went to two brothers in Yau-mai, the prisoner being at one of them with his brother and two other men. Prisoner, his brother and a tall man were together in a cubicle.

Kong U-mui said that last year she was living with a man named Sun Sap. Kwang Kwang, the prisoner, was also living in the same house. Other men were also living there. A man named Ng Ming did not live there but frequented the house.

The hearing this afternoon was mainly occupied by Inspector Sim, who told the story as was published by us at the time of the magisterial hearing.

Asked by His Lordship if such raids were of frequent occurrence, witness said they were almost daily affairs. The police did not usually go armed on such raids, for they had too much confidence in the public. It was more usual for men to go armed in the New Territories, though there were no different regulations.

The case was adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—A certain syndicate has applied to the Military Government for the privileges of starting Pak Kuo Pui gambling ("Pigeon Lottery") by paying a big sum annually. It is reported that Sun Yat-sen, owing to the financial situation, is willing to grant the permission, and the annual payment is the only question to be discussed. Luk Wing-ting, with ten battalions of trained soldiers, has arrived at Kwai Hsin and established his headquarters there.

Li Lie-chenn has requested that the cruiser Hoi Chi be despatched to cruise in Hoi Nam channel in order to cut off reinforcements for Lung's army.

A statement has been made to the Military Government by the newly-appointed Superintendent of the Canton and Shanshui Railway, showing the monthly collection is about \$228,000 and the expenses about \$150,000.

MILITARISM IN EXCELSIS.

What the German High Command Thinks.

The most interesting book on the war that has appeared in Germany is "Deductions from the World War," by General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, of the German Imperial Staff.

As regards the military deductions it is as well to follow the author, and keep an open mind, but there are certain disclosures that will be read with interest. One of these is the revelation of a lost opportunity on the Marne, where, as the General indicates, a whole host of Germans might have been enveloped had powerful forces been thrown on the right flank of the German army at the proper moment. Although the author may think that the Allies failed to recognise that possibility, it may be proved later, when a French Staff officer writes with the freedom enjoyed by General Freytag, that the eventuality of a great capture of Germans at a particular juncture of the Marne battle was not ignored.

We had not to wait for the German Staff to know that the slowness of trench warfare, as it was an open secret months ago that the Germans were preparing their people for resumption of the war of movement. It is clear that the Aisne and Belgian lines were imposed on the enemy, who was compelled to dig in defensively where he was able to make his first stop on the bolt from Paris.

Baron von Freytag's comments on our new Army are well worth reading.

"Lord Kitchener's creation of a strong English Army during the world war," he says, "was unquestionably an immense achievement. He built up twelve divisions out of six regular divisions existing before the war, and 28 divisions out of 14 very imperfectly organized Territorial divisions. This doubling of the hitherto existing English Army was then supplemented by the 30 so-called Kitchener divisions. Thus, though the great English Army in the world's war is a new creation, it is anything but a loose and hasty improvisation."

With this compliment to our organisation the German Staff officer holds that the Kitchener divisions were trained exclusively for the simple tasks of trench warfare, and declares that on the admission of English captured officers it is by no means fit for a war of movement. He quotes Napoleon approvingly: "It is possible to capture a strong position by means of a young army, but not to conduct a campaign to a victorious conclusion."

General von Freytag is an advocate of the intensified U-boat warfare as tending to hasten the end of the conflict, and concludes that the world war affords incontrovertible proof that Germany for all time must maintain her claim to sea power. Indeed, he is an absolutely irreconcilable militarist, as witness this other passage from his book:

"The spirit of German militarism, which has enabled us to stand the test of the world's war, we must preserve in the future, because with it our position stands or falls. . . . Germany must for all time maintain her claim to world power."

From this to throwing down the idea of a League of Nations is a natural step, and the German General, who regards war as inherent in human nature, lays bare the views of German militarists when he writes:

"We misconstrue reality if we imagine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreement. . . . The idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace remains a Utopia, and would be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud-spirited nation. . . . The fact that it was precisely the President of the United States who advocated such a brotherhood of nations must in any case arouse our wonderment. America's behavior in the war has shown that pacifism, as represented in America, is only business pacifism, and so at the bottom nothing more than open materialism."

"In any event, as regards us Germans, the world war should be remembered as once and for all of any vague cosmopolitan pacifism."

RATIONING IN SWITZERLAND.

An Expedient and Simple System.

Mr. J. O. Segre, special correspondent of the Daily News, writes as follows:—

Bern, Dec. 19.—If compulsory food rationing becomes necessary in Great Britain, the Food Controller, before adopting any system, might study with advantage the simple and expeditious methods which work so admirably in Switzerland. Butter, sugar, flour, among the principal food-stuffs, rice and macaroni among the less essential, are now rationed, and at the beginning of the year last certainly and possibly milk will be added to the number.

Every man, woman, and child of every rank now in Switzerland is entitled to a fixed quantity monthly of each of the foodstuffs mentioned. These quantities may seem inadequate according to English ideas, but they are sufficient here, and no grumbling is heard. They are:

Bread: About 1½ lb. per person daily;

Flour: About 1½ lb. monthly;

Rice, sugar, and macaroni: ¼ lb. per person monthly.

Milk in certain districts is almost unobtainable, and the allowance to adults, if the Government eventually decides to assume its distribution, will certainly not exceed 1½ pint per head. The Swiss rationing system has been put into force without any increase in bureaucracy, any extensive use of paper for circulars, cards, etc., and with very little inconvenience to the population. Bread cards are issued towards the end of each month, available for the following one, and sugar cards are renewed every six months. The Government has entrusted to the local authorities the distribution of tickets, of controlling the applications made, of prosecuting all abusers of the scheme. On the last three days of each month the distribution of cards takes place at the municipal buildings to the inhabitants, in alphabetical order, and there is seldom more than a ten minutes wait. Fraud is rendered practically impossible by the "livret de famille" in the case of the Swiss and the "permis de séjour" in the case of the foreigner.

The holder of the card is not restricted to the allowance daily, but within the limits of the monthly total may vary it according to taste or need. A large consumption of bread early in the month of course means shortage later; an under-consumption during the month means the withdrawal of unused coupons by the authorities when the card is renewed. The ration for children under two years of age is about 3½ oz. daily; supplementary allowance of the same amount is made to manual workers of certain categories.

Each inhabitant, except hotel and pension guests, has one of these books, which are presented by mistress or maid when family shopping is done. Each hotel guest has a bread card, but the rationing of other food-stuffs is done through the hotel keepers. Foreigners—for example, the British delegates now attending the Anglo-Turkish Prisoners' Exchange Conference at Bern—who enter Switzerland for a short stay are given temporary bread cards. All bread and sugar must be given up at the frontier by strangers leaving Switzerland, defaulters being heavily fined then and there by the Customs officials. The British public as well as the Controller might learn something from the example of Switzerland. Food here is less abundant and much dearer than in England, and the economic difficulties generally are infinitely greater; yet there is little serious complaining, no frivolous grumbling.

If our enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them.

"In the future, as in the past," terminates this most distinguished of Prussia's soldier-writers, "the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its belated young mentality. If our enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them."

"The German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its belated young mentality. If our enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them."

GERMAN TEXT BOOKS.

To be Banned in U. S. Schools.

Albany, February 4.—By September, 1918, New York State public schools should be entirely purged of all text-books in "civics, economics, history, and literature" in which the following words appear: Wilhelm, Goethe, Schiller, Germany, Reichstag; Socialism, capitalism, and "for the benefit of the people as a whole." Senator George A. Slater, of Port Chester, introduced a bill in the upper branch of the Legislature this week to create a commission to censor school books, issue a certificate disapproving the ones containing seditious little exercises in translation back and forth from English into German and German into English, and make it a misdemeanor for any teacher or school officer to countenance such disloyal school work after September 1 next—when little Johnny thinks the war will be over, anyway, and he can do his "Du bist wie eine Blume" in peace.

The time certainly is coming soon at the present rate of excitement in New York State and over in Hoboken when the greatest test of Simon-pure Americanism will be an alibi that a suspected person either taught one year continuously in a native public school or attended daily sessions for one year without being caught red-handed with note-books and text-books containing nouns, verbs, adverbs, and other parts of speech disloyal to the United States.

What the Public Education Committee of the Senate, to whom the bill has been referred, will have to consider is whether or not it is possible to expurgate all the text-books in the schools before September 1.

The logical place for this tense excitement about the low-down text-books that taint the minds of school children would be over in the State Department of Education, particularly as the Senate bill specifies that the Commission of Censorship shall consist of the Commissioner of Education and two persons to be designated by the State Board of Regents. In a nice, dignified way the educational heads dispose of this Senatorial excitement with a—"pish!"

"In France, German has for years been included in the curriculum of every lycée and college," said Dr. Finley, in an article in Outlook this week. "So far as I could learn, the war has made no change. In the scheme of secondary studies decreed by national authorities the following are among the texts assigned or suggested: Goethe, Schiller, Heine; extracts from Treitschke, Kant, Nietzsche. And I infer from what I have read that Shakespeare, Rodin, and Dante have not been interned in Germany."

"Certainly, we must intern those whose speech would poison our children's minds; we must keep them from our schools as we would keep bomb-carriers from our docks. But we must not treat with disdain every man who has ever had the German language in his throat. We must keep in our association those who have spoken for human freedom; for the beautifying and ennobling of the human soul, even though they have spoken in the language of those who have in our day sang the 'Hymn of Hate.'"

The little hymn of hate in the Slater bill is so loud and strong that it wants to throw out of the schools not only the text books which "have any matter or statements seditious in character," but all those "favourable to the cause of any foreign country with which the United States is now at war." For instance, take up the little text book called "Writing and Speaking German," by Prof. Paul Russell Pope, of Cornell University, and turn to page 115.

The class will rise and transcribe at sight into German the following exercise (German): "Prinze Wilhelm was very talented and learned easily and gladly." Very good. Now turn to page 129: "Although the German Emperor is a soldier through and through, it would be a mistake to consider him a thorough soldier for war."

MURDER CHARGE.

A Chinese Callously Done to Death.

The story of what seems to be a callous murder for greed was told by Inspector Sim, at the Magistrate's this morning, when two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the murder of Lai Mao, a sugar seller of the China Sugar Refinery, who lived at 43, Ewo Street, Wan-chai. Both the defendants are sugar sifters, one having been employed with the deceased and the other at the Tatko Works.

Inspector Sim told his Worship that all the men lived together in a cubicle on the first floor of a house. It appeared that the men had been on night duty, and after they had gone to bed a noise was heard by the principal tenant of the house, which sounded like the beating of a bed. Soon afterwards the two defendants left the house, but returned later. The discovery of the crime was led up to by the people in the downstairs shop, nothing blood coming down from the floor above, and the deceased's body was found on a bed by the police, the head being horribly smashed by a chopper. It transpired that the first defendant, after the murder, went to the China Sugar Refinery, and presented both his pay check and the deceased's, receiving payment for both. When the men were charged, they accused each other of the crime.

The case was remanded until Friday next.

HONGKONG WAR BOND DRAWING.

A Press Comment from Japan.

We take the following from the Japan Chronicle:—

The Bishop of Hongkong and many other Christian Ministers went a protest to the Hongkong Government against the forthcoming bond lottery, and the Governor, Sir Henry Ma, has replied that he thinks that it is a case where the end justifies the means. It is, of course, a very debatable matter, and it is certainly satisfactory to notice that in England they have, so far, successfully resisted the temptation to raise loans by premium bonds, and have been able to find sufficient reason against it on the grounds of expediency alone. The Hongkong drawing is on a rather different footing, though the principle is much the same. One of the most practical objections to big lotteries is that not only are they unaccountable economically and promote of the gambling spirit, but that the winner as often as not comes to a bad end through the abuse of his sudden wealth. The last objection is to a certain extent provided against, where the prize itself is in bonds, to sell which merely for the purpose of a gigantic spree most people would feel a rather low-down thing to do in war-time. Most people who invest will endeavour to combine the credit of having given five dollars to war charities or other war funds, with the chance of winning a considerable quantity of other people's money. If they carefully strive to eradicate from their minds the idea that they deserve any credit for entering the lottery, the moral drawbacks of the affair may be minimised.

On the contrary, he seeks with all (his) might to preserve the German people from the horrors of a war. In his speech from the throne on June 25, 1888, the Emperor declared, "In our foreign policy I am determined to keep peace with every one, as much as in the line, there may be poison in it; there certainly is a laugh for any American child who is familiar with history since August, 1914. The class will now march to the ferry for Kaitia Island to witness the firing of the deck guns, the war being thoroughly accomplished, and must not be in character." New York Evening Post.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Trade.
The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for March 6 states:—Export business continues very stagnant. American markets are dull, while, as regards Europe, whence demand is excellent, the situation continues to preclude business. Locally matters are equally as dull, the Chinese showing but little inclination to resume work after the Chinese New Year holidays. Cotton is firm with small stocks and small arrivals. Quatkins, tallow, hides and wool oil are similarly affected by the scarcity of supplies. China grass is firmer and stocks of this commodity are exhausted. As regards yarn, the circular says there has been some inquiry during the past week for 14s, 16s and 20s for quick deliveries; also for 31 and 32 lb. drills and sheetings, but very little business has gone through. There has been a revival in clearances of yarn, drill, sheetings and blacks, caused by the arrival in Hankow of up-country buyers.

Japanese Seeking Mines in China.
More than once has a proposal been made for Japanese capitalists to "advance" loans to "Chinese" on condition of obtaining the right to exploit the zinc and lead mines in Hunan, says the *Japan Chronicle*, quoting the *Asahi* but it has never been successful. Last year the matter was taken up by six large Japanese firms (the Mitsui, Furukawa, Kihara, Okura, and Suzuki firms, and the Osaka Zinc Mining Co.), whose negotiations seemed for a time successful, but eventually fell through owing to the opposition of certain influential Chinese in South China for political reasons. If the control of the zinc and lead mines is obtained by Japanese, it will considerably promote the refining and other industries in Japan. Such being the case, it is now reported that the six Japanese firms mentioned have resumed efforts to secure the privilege. The Japanese journal states they will not this time propose any loan transactions but will try to undertake a large refining industry in China in co-operation with certain influential Chinese business men with the object of working the mines in question. Negotiations for this end are now in progress. It is said that since the proposal is beneficial both to the Japanese and Chinese concerned, the negotiations will be successfully settled before long.

Coal and Steel of Kweichow.
Two fresh enterprises have been commenced at Hing-i—coal and steel businesses. A new bituminous coal business has opened at Hing-i, in the district; and the product is brought on the street by pack-horses. It is not a very excellent burning coal, but is usable. The steel business is very commendable for these country folk. They are producing at Lunggwang, six castles per dollar, said to be about equal in durability to the steel imported through Canton. Steel here is a big question, as Hing-i is one of the chief centres for stone-work in Kweichow, and chisels are much in requisition, and suitable steel very hard to obtain. Anything hard is rushed—saw blades, ramrods, bayonets, old gun-parts, bolts, or pieces of railway-material from Yunnan—anything that promises to make a chisel hard enough to stand the stone-work. Good steel in the district is therefore a boon.—*N. O. Daily News.*

Royal Mint Branch for Bombay.
The heavy and continuous demand by the United Kingdom and the Allies for British Indian products caused an unprecedented expansion in the normally favourable trade balance of India. During the second half of 1917 remittances in liquidation of this balance were partly made by the shipment from debtor countries of gold coin and bullion. The gold held in the paper currency reserve in India rose from 26,623,000 on May 31 to 17,009,000 on December 15.—In order that all the gold so imported may be available to maintain the metallic portion of the Government of India's paper currency reserve held for the encashment of currency notes, it was notified on June 29, 1917, that all gold so imported into India on private account would be subject to license and would be acquired by the Government of

India at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound sterling, or one rupee = 7.25344 grains troy of gold. On September 28 this rate was altered to Rs. 14.50 to the pound sterling, or one rupee = 7.2521 grains troy of fine gold. The British sovereign is legal tender in India, and is foreign imported and sold to the Government and is therefore immediately available for all purposes; but the active demand for coin to finance heavy movements of exports and the requirements of the Government to make disbursements to troops impose a considerable strain on the Government of India's metallic resources and make it desirable to hold the gold (no less than the silver) in the metallic portion of the paper currency reserve as far as possible in the form of legal tender coin. Since the beginning of the war the Government of India's currency note circulation has expanded from Rs. 754,400,000 to Rs. 1,168,300,000. It has therefore been decided, says the Board of Trade Journal for January 3, to provide facilities for coining into sovereigns the gold bullion and foreign coin coming into the paper currency reserve. The establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay was accordingly authorised by proclamation dated December 21, to take effect from the date of promulgation in India.

What is War Material?
With regard to the new American trade restriction it seems that there is considerable discussion among the American authorities themselves as to the question what goods should be regarded as necessary or not necessary to the prosecution of the war. According to a New York despatch to the *Asahi*, Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, says that it is not a healthy economic principle to restrict the import and export of goods not necessary for war purposes, and such restrictions will stifle at the foundations of American finance. Mr. Hurley, the Director of Shipping, joins him and says that it is unwise to interfere with the usual commercial system of the United States. On the other hand, Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, says that as things stand, it is impossible fully to meet the Allies' requirements for the transport of war munitions by train owing to the large space occupied by goods not necessary for the war. Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Controller, says that if the new restrictions be carried into effect, a large quantity of coal will be conserved. The American authorities have thus no definite policy as to the differentiation of goods necessary to the prosecution of the war and those that are not, says the Japanese report. Japanese merchants in New York are consequently much puzzled over the situation.

Manila Government and Rice Market.
For the present at least, the Manila Government will not enter the rice market of the islands except in so far as it is obligated to do so through the recent purchase of 15,000 sacks of rice to relieve the shortage in various parts of the island, and the statements made to the effect that another half million pesos would be invested by the Government in rice from either Luzon or Saigon are without foundation, according to announcements made at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting in the office of the Governor General. The Cabinet met in two sessions to consider a report submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources regarding the rice situation; but the nature of their deliberations was not disclosed further than the decision mentioned above. It is believed that the present situation is not such as to demand immediate action looking toward the purchase of larger supplies of rice by the Government, but it is understood that plans have been laid to enter into direct competition with importers and dealers in the event that prices go so high or the rice supply becomes so depleted that action is deemed absolutely necessary. In the meantime, it is stated, the resumption of ship service and continued shipments of milled rice arriving from the central Luzon provinces make it seem possible that the much-feared crisis will be averted.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

The "Ludendorff Crisis."

It seems evident from the German newspapers that have reached London that the excitement about Ludendorff's supposed resignation was created less by the Pan-Germans than by the Government with the object of strengthening its own hands and warning the Press and public against dangerous criticism, says the *Times* of January 16. The official denials were ridiculously disproportionate and the Press Bureau flooded the newspapers with historical reminiscences about Bismarck's struggles with the military at the end of the Austro-Prussian war and again at the end of the Franco-German war. The most remarkable feature of the articles is the way in which the Emperor is entirely left out of the discussion, whereas, if the conflict had been real, he would certainly have been dragged in by both parties.

Almost all the newspapers reproduce the same passages from Bismarck's "Thoughts and Reminiscences." The *Oriente* *Gazette* said that difficulties in the reconciliation of the political and military points of view are inevitable, and were always to be foreseen in view of the fact that Germany in the present war has to conclude peace with a coalition. It is maintained that the public must carefully abstain from taking its view from any party or combination of parties—least of all from "business politicians like Erzberger and Scheidemann." If the public will thus keep its head, the diplomatists and the military can be trusted to come to terms and between them to make full use of "the full might of military resources."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which professes to take the Pan-German campaign seriously, reviewed the developments in 1866, when the Crown Prince Frederick converted his father to Bismarck's point of view, and then proceeded:

To-day an irresponsible and uncontrolled Press is trying to make out that the political leaders want to surrender the vital interests of the Empire in face of the opinion of the Supreme Army Command, and the demand is made that the political leaders shall subordinate themselves and that the principal representative of this policy, with whom the Reichstag majority is in entire agreement, shall resign. Probably even that is not the ultimate aim. It looks as if the intention is to break up the present Reichstag majority, to drive the Socialists into opposition, and then—when political chaos has taken the place of an ordered policy with a straight course—to put a dictatorship in place of the Reichstag. It is true that all this is half-madness, which would carry us straight into the abyss, but these blind fanatics do not see it, and as they are doubtless mixed up with other schemes which have nothing to do with fanaticism, this agitation is all the more perilous to the community.

The German censorship is dealing very severely with all discussion of the economic aims which are now occupying at least

as much attention as territorial aims, but a certain amount of information finds its way into the newspapers. At a conference of the Radical Party of Württemberg which was held at Stuttgart, Herr Liesching, who reported on economic questions, said that even the Radicals still hope that Germany will obtain a war indemnity, to be paid in raw materials or half-manufactured goods. He added that, if this proves to be impossible, a peace by agreement, "endeavour to arrange currency loans in enemy countries, and especially in the United States."

Very brief reports are published of the discussions in the Main Committee of the Reichstag about the economic agreements to be imposed upon Russia. The representative of the Foreign Office seems to have said that there could be no further possibility of Russia associating herself with the Paris Peace Conference. The whole Committee was agreed that Germany should demand a most-favoured-nation clause in the agreements with Russia, but there was a dispute as to the period for which the clause should hold good. The Agrarian spokesman argued that the old commercial treaty with Russia should be renewed temporarily, with a view to the conclusion of a new commercial treaty after the war. He said that it would be a mistake to repeat in the peace treaty with Russia the famous most-favoured-nation clause which Germany imposed upon France in 1871. The newspapers are not allowed to publish any report of a speech by Herr Naumann, the expert on "Central Europe."

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on March 1, 1918.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

CANTONS.

NORTH CHINA.

UNIONS.

YANGTZE.

FIRE INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRES.

H. K. FIRES.

SHIPPING.

DOUGLASS.

STEAMBOATS.

INDOS (Def.).

INDOS (Pref.).

SHELLS.

FERRIES.

REFINERIES.

SUGARS.

MALABONS.

MINING.

KALLANS.

LANGKATS.

RAUBS.

TRONKHS.

URALS.

ORIENTAL CONS.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. WHARVES.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

SHAI DOCKS.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

CENTRALS.

H. K. HOTELS.

LAND INVEST.

HYPERES EST.

K'LOON LANDS.

SHAI LANDS.

WEST POINTS.

RECLAMATIONS.

COTTON MILLS.

EWOS.

KUNG YIKS.

SHAI COTTONS.

ORIENTALS.

YANGTZEPOOS.

MISCELLAN

